

## AFFIDAVIT

This sixteenth day of August 1946 appeared before me F. H. von WIJENWOLDT, Esq. Judge Advocate, attached to the Temporary Court Martial at MAKASSAR, in charge of the investigation in the case of:

War Criminals,

the person of: "AMAT HAWI";

summoned to bear witness of the truth in the case of the suspect mentioned, who, after having been remonstrated with about the obligation to tell the truth and nothing but the truth and the importance of the oath to be taken by him, answered as follows to the questions put to him:

What is your full name, age, profession, residence?

"AMAT HAWI", 57 years of age, head-supervisor (mandor) at SEMARANG.

Have you any legal reasons to refuse to bear witness in the case of this suspect?

No.

Tell me your experiences during the Japanese occupation?

In 1943 I was summoned to appear before the Japs. wedana (ass.village-chief). Japs present there told me to go and work for them in Celebes for three months. I should receive a high salary, proper food and clothes. Then we departed, there were 100 of us, and I was their leader. All of them were simple village people. Only 60 of them survived: the others died as a result of hunger, disease and bombardments. From Solo we were transferred to MOKOKROMO, where we had to perform coolie-work. The coolies received 50 cents per day, my wages were 75 cents although they had promised me f. 1.-. This lasted two months. In the course of that period there were 8000 coolies collected at MOKOKROMO. With 1500 coolies I was sent to RAJA (MOKA), I was supervisor of 50 men. We made the trip in a wooden Japanese boat, in which these 1500 men were crammed. Twice a day we received a meal of rice with tainted fish (ikan cereh). In the morning we had coffee. There was no supply of drinking water. Sometimes drinking water was stolen from the Japs, but on detection the thief was punished with a sound beating. After ten days we reached MAKASSAR, where we had one day of rest; a bath was permitted to us and we could wash our clothes. Moreover we could drink as much as we liked. Thereon we continued our journey to RAJA. During the journey nobody died.

Arrived at RAJA we had to set to work at once: unload the ship and clean it, which took us one week. We worked till 10 at night, sometimes the Japs threw petrol-drums into the water, with which the coolies had to swim ashore, whether they were able to do so or not. We received no money and food was supplied only once a day. When this task was finished, we had to construct an airfield. The wages for the coolies were f. o. 50 a day, I received f. o. 75. For food an amount of f. 3.- had to be paid per head per month and f. 5.- had to be deposited to be sent to Java. Moreover f. 5.- was set aside per head per month. This blocked account was never paid out. Every day we had to work from 7 a. m. till 5 p. m., with a rest from 11 till 1. We had only one holiday per month, and 1 holiday on the occasion of the "Lebaran" (first day after the month of fasting). Wages during the holidays were not deducted. Sick persons were properly treated; there was a hospital for the serious patients with a Japanese doctor. Food consisted of 3 x 120 grams of rice daily, mixed with maize (corn), occasionally with vegetables, seldom with salted fish. When ever anything went wrong with the work, the mandors (supervisors) had to line up, wherein we were rebuked and finally punished with a bad thrashing with a piece of wood, especially by beating on our heads. More than 500 coolies died in one year at MOKA, mainly as a result of shortage of food. It was impossible for us to buy any additional food or to try to find it, because we were locked up in camps.

Twice I complained about the food to a Jap dressed in uniform, with a star on his left breast. Both times the only result was that I received a heavy thrashing. We were not permitted to write letters, nor did we receive any. Collective punishments were regularly inflicted.

In February 1945 I was ordered to take 5 trucks to MAKASSAR with 110 men in a MAKASSAR-prahu. There were no Japs on board the ship. We were bombed by Allied planes; as a result the ship sank and 20 of us were killed. Fortunately this happened near the coast and we were able to beach the ship. I went to ATAMPOT to take the 40 wounded men to the hospital. Everyone of us received f.10.- and moreover one pair of pants, wherein we were taken to MAKASSAR or food: the wounded men were loaded on a truck. After 9 days we reached our destination, dead-tired; we obtained one weeks holiday without payment. Afterwards I had to work at MALINO for f.1.75 per day, the coolies for f. 0. 75. Food was insufficient, but fortunately this period was not long. After the capitulation I was sent back to MAKASSAR on foot.

Do you know other particulars that might be of importance to Justice?

No.

After the above questions and answers are read to witness clearly and slowly, translated in the Malay language by the sworn interpreter, witness declares to adhere to his statement and not to wish that anything should be added to it or changed in it, as proof whereof he signs his statement.

For the interpretation:  
(w. s.)

The Witness:

(w. s.) "AWAT HAWI"

Made in my presence,

the ass. Judge Advocate,

(w. s.) F. H. von MELNICKEDT.

Whereon witness took the oath according to his creed to have told the truth and nothing but the truth.

the ass. Judge Advocate,

(w. s.). F. H. von MELNICKEDT.

For true copy,  
the 1st clerk,  
(w. s.) A. W. de KAT.

For the confirmation on oath,  
(w. s.)

Translated by Section V.

A. M. v. V. 18/9 '46

宣誓口供書

一九四六年八月十六日金曜日余「マカウサル」西原臨時軍法會議附  
法務補佐官戰爭犯罪者事件調査係「F.H.フォニイエン  
フェルト」面前「アマウト・ナウイ」トイフ者出頭セリ

Doc. 5724

向、貴下、姓名、年令、職業、住居、如何、

答、アマウトナウイ、五十七才、スマラン<sup>ス</sup>テ、苦力監督頭

向、日本占領中、貴下、体験ヲ述ベラレタイ、

答、一九四三年（昭和十八年）私ハ村助役、トコロヘ去頭セヨト召換  
サレタ。ソコニ居合セフ日本人が私ニ三ヶ月セレベス<sup>ス</sup>テ彼等、  
タメニ働キ出ル様ニト告ゲタ。私ハ高給、適当ナ食物及  
ビ衣類ヲ貰フ筈<sup>ス</sup>テアワタ、我々が去発シタ時、我々ノ名ニア  
リ、私ハソ、指遣す者テアワタ、彼等ハ總<sup>テ</sup>單純<sup>シ</sup>ノ村民テア  
ツタ。彼等ノ内六十名が生残ツタ、ニテアワタ、他、者ハ飢餓  
病革良爆轟<sup>ス</sup>、結果死ニシ。ソ因カ<sup>ス</sup>、我々ノコロ<sup>ト</sup>  
ヘ転送<sup>ス</sup>サレ、ソコテ、我々ハ苦力作業ヲ勤メテラナカツタ。  
苦力ニ一日五十仙貰ヒ、私ハ貨銀ハ彼等が私ニ一盾<sup>キルタ</sup>ト約束  
シテキタニモ拘ラズセ十五仙テアワタ。之ハ二ヶ月続ケタ。ソ期  
間中ニ<sup>ト</sup>ウオ、ノロモニ九千名、苦力が集メラシテ、千二百名  
テアワタ。我ハ日本ノ木造船テ旅ラク<sup>ス</sup>カシム、内ハ此等十五  
百名が詰込マシタ。一日ニ二回、我シハ腐敗<sup>ス</sup>タ臭<sup>ス</sup>（鹽干<sup>シラキ</sup>）  
何一タ一食、米飯ヲ受ケテ朝我シハツヒヲ飲シタ。飲料  
水ハ全<sup>ト</sup>給與セラシタカ<sup>ス</sup>時、飲料水<sup>ス</sup>日本<sup>人</sup>カラ被<sup>シ</sup>シタ  
が発見セラシタ場合、盜ン<sup>ス</sup>者ハ存命ニ殴打サシテ罰ヒ<sup>ス</sup>。

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十日後我々ハ「マカツサル」ニ到着シ。ソコテ我々ハ一日、休養ヲ  
トツタ。即チ沐浴が許サレ、我々ハ衣類ヲ洗濯スルコトが出来タ。  
其ノ上欲ニイタケ水ヲ飲ムコトが出来タ。ソレカラ我々ハ「ラ」ヘ、旅  
ヲ続ケタ。ソシ、旅ノ間ニハ誰モ死シシナカツタ。ラヘへ到着スルヤ  
直ニ我々ハ仕事ニ掛ラニハナラナカツタ。即チ船、荷揚ケ  
トツ、掃除テ之三週間カカツタ。我々ハ夜、十時迄働イタ  
ガ時ニハ日本人が石油罐ヲ水中ニ投ケ込ミ苦力達ハ出来ヤ  
シが出来マハシカニ持フテ岸ニ泳イテ行カニハナラナカツタ。  
我々ハ全然免取ラズ、食物が一日一友支給サレルノミニア  
ツタ。此仕事が終フタ時、我々ハ飛行場ヲ建設セネバナラ  
ナカツタ。苦力、賃銀ハ一日五十仙テ私ハ七十五仙貰フタ。  
食費トニテ三盾ヨ一人一月ニ支拂ヒ、五盾ヲ「ジヤワ」ヘ、送  
金トシテ預金セネバナラナカツタ。ソシ、上、五盾が一人一月別ニ  
取ツテ置カレタ。之、封鎖勘定ハ決シテ拂出サレナカツタ。  
毎日我々ハ十時カラ一時迄休ニテ午前七時カラ午后五時  
迄働カネハナラナカツタ。我々ハ一月ニ一日、休日ト「ジヤワ」  
(断食月開ケテ一旦、休日が一日アツノミテアレ。休日申入賃  
銀、差引カレナカツタ。

病人ハ通事ニ手取サレタ。通事心音ニ対シテハ日本人医师、  
牛ル病院ガアツタ。食物ハ毎日米飯百二十瓦三回、主副食  
コーンヲ混ジタモ、時トシテ野菜が付キ稀テハアルが儘  
奥が付イタ。作業の旨、ユカナイヤウナ時ハ何時モ苦力頭  
(監督者)ハ整列セネハナラスソノ上テ我々ハ叱責サレ、遂ニハ  
不片ツ以テヒド打チ、特ニ頭ヲ打ツテ罰セラレタ。

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五百人以上、苦力が「ムナ」で一年ニ延ニシタカ主トシテ食物不足、結果テアツタ。我々ハ收容所内ニ用込ナラレテキテ、我々が餘分、食物ヲ買フタリ又之ヲ見付ケルコトハ不可能テアツタ。ニ度私ハ食物ニ開シ左胸ニ星一フヲ付ケタ制服、一人、日本人ニ苦情ヲ言フタ。ニ度共ソ、結果ハ私ガヒトイ笞打ヲ受ケタノミテアツタ。我々ハ手紙ヲ書ケコトモ許サレズ受取ワタコトモナカツタ。  
往不團的处罚ハ常ニ行ハレタ。

前記問答が宣誓セル通訳人ニヨリ「マレー」語ニ翻譯サレテ、  
證人ニ明瞭且ツヨウクリト讀ミ聞カサレタ後證人ハ自分、  
陳述ヲ固守シ、之ニ何等附加シ或ハ書類ヘルヲ欲セザン旨  
言明シ、之が証トシテ彼ハソ、陳述書ニ署名ス。

通訳ニ対シ

(筆署)

證人 (筆署) 「アマツトナゲイ」

余、面前ニ於テ行ヘ。

法務補佐官(筆署)「F.H.フォンマイエンブルト」  
カクテ証人ハ眞実ヲ述ベ眞実以外、何モヲモ述ベザリシ  
コトヲソ、信條ニ從ヒ宣誓セラ

法務補佐官筆署「F.H.フォンマイエンブルト」

謄本ハ眞正ナリ

一言書記(筆署)「A.W.デカット」  
宣誓ヲ確認ス(筆署)

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